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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
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per annum.

No. 16,855.

號三十月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917.

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### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
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HUDSON  
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MOTOR  
CARS  
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MOTOR  
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TELEPHONE 432.  
COME AND INSPECT  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATTINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

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Established 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
CABLE LAY 5" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



BY APPOINTMENT

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REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half  
the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits,  
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again." Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.

Splits 60 " " "

TRADE MARK



### A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
Telephone 438.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

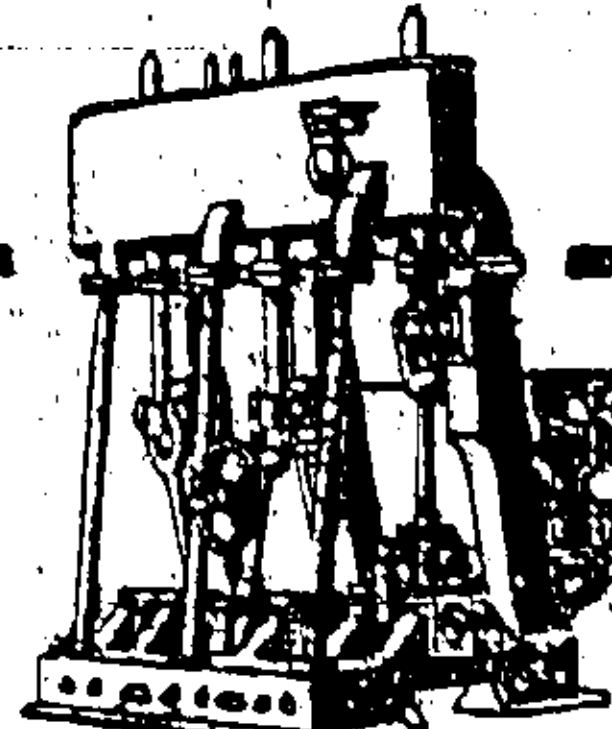
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

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Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## BUSINESS NOTICES



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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.  
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking, and Ladies  
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P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

## TO THOSE GOING HOME

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE HINDENBURG LINE.

##### THE BRITISH BITE.

London, May 21.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
Our new positions on the Hindenburg Line north-westward of Bullecourt were secured to-day with little interference from the enemy.  
The severity of the German losses in the recent fighting in this area is confirmed.  
Excepting a sector of 2,000 yards in length immediately westward of Bullecourt, we hold the whole of the Hindenburg Line from a point one mile eastward of Bullecourt to Arras.  
A number of successful aerial bombing raids were made yesterday. Aeroplanes actively co-operated with the infantry in attacking the enemy front-line trenches with machine-guns.  
Seven German aeroplanes were brought down, eight driven down and one shot down from the ground. Four of ours are missing.

#### BRILLIANT FRENCH OPERATION.

300 PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, May 21.  
A French communiqué states:—  
The artillery duel continued during the night south of Chemin-des-Dunes and in the region north-west of Bruy-en-Laonnois and on the Cerny-Hurtelbis front.  
A German attack at Froimont Farm was broken before reaching our lines.  
We carried out last night in the two sectors of Moronvillers and Massif a fairly important operation, which brilliantly succeeded.  
We carried several lines of trenches on the northern slopes of Mount Cornillet on one side and Cusque and Tenon on the other. We hold all important observation posts in this region.  
Our fire turned back German counter-attacks, the enemy suffering huge losses. We took 300 prisoners and found the enemy dug-outs piled up with dead.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—

Sunday's brilliant operation has given the French effective possession of a chain of dominating heights, three miles long, overlooking the valley of the Sappe between Auberive and Nauroy. The French command the Moronvillers group of heights which threatens the strongholds whence the Germans have been hammering Rheims. The group constituted a bastion on which the enemy based the security of his extreme left in the Aisne and Champagne battlefield, as Cernonne buttressed his right.

It was while the enemy yesterday was attempting to eject the French from the Cernonne plateau that the latter captured the left buttress of the enemy line. This success may have far-reaching strategic consequences.

#### ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

London, May 21.  
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that over 200 enemy dead were counted on the Hindenburg Line after the operations on Sunday. One hundred and seventy prisoners were taken.  
The enemy have employed 150 divisions on the western front since the beginning of the April offensive, of which nearly 100 divisions have been pulled out again, shattered.

#### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

##### VIGOROUS ENEMY ATTACKS REPELLED.

MORE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, May 21.  
An Italian official report states:—  
Dense masses of the enemy vigorously assaulted at P. Fabio, to the west of Monte Dente. They were driven back with heavy losses.  
We repelled attacks on the northern slopes of San Marco, between Mounts Vaccagnaro and Fanti. We captured a hill between Palfiova and Bitozo and extended our positions at Votice.  
We took some hundreds of prisoners.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 21.  
Silver is quoted at 38. The market is steady.

#### RUSSIA RECOVERED.

STATEMENTS OF THE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

London, May 21.  
The texts of the statements made by Prince Lvoff, (Premier) and M. Tereschenko (Foreign Minister) have now been received.

Prince Lvoff showed how serious the situation had been and explained that the Socialist Parties created the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates with the idea of controlling the work of the Government and also to support the latter. The Delegates, however, gradually assumed administrative powers, and the Provisional Government saw itself faced with orders not given by itself. A situation thus arose which might be described as responsibility without authority and authority without responsibility. The fighting capacity of the Army was thus weakened to an alarming extent and the question of food supplies was bringing the country to the edge of an abyss, while symptoms of anarchy were everywhere evident. Meanwhile, the Premier said, "our Allies watched us with anxiety, and our enemies eyed us with malicious joy and cruelty, insulting us by alluding to the possibility of a separate peace. However, the Government is now reorganised and strong in the confidence of the nation. Therefore, it expects all its acts will be fully approved and executed. In speaking of peace without annexations and indemnities, the Government does not mean that Free Russia will consent to leave under the yoke of German militarism the territories abandoned, owing to the criminal negligence of the old régime of the interests of the country and the army. Nor can it remain indifferent to those who are at present suffering the horrors of the German invasion and are under the heel of the conqueror. The existing armistice at the front which enables the German Chancellor to formulate the idea of a separate peace must cease."  
M. Tereschenko, in his statement, says the hope of the people of Alsace-Lorraine for a better future is still alive and they have the right to look forward to the realisation of their ideal. Outrage and injustice are never forgotten and violence begets hatred. Liberated Russia wishes this neither for herself nor others. Russia is also conscious of the ties which bind her to the Allied Democracies and of the duty these ties impose upon her. Revolutionary Russia cannot and should not weaken these ties which have been sealed by her blood.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LARGEST CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$7.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong

\$17.50 to all Coast Ports.

5 WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.



## INTIMATIONS:

## "EMPIRE DAY"

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on THURSDAY the 24th instant at 1 P.M.  
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1828

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

## NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 24th May, at 1 o'clock P.M. Empire Day.  
By Order of the Committee.  
R. HANCOCK,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1829

## EMPIRE DAY.

24th May, 1917.

BY Special Arrangement with the RANDMAN OPERA CO.  
A VAUDEVILLE MATINEE.  
Will be given at the Theatre Royal, (City Hall).  
4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Booking plans will be opened in the Secretary's Office, Hongkong Club, at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 22nd May, where seats may be booked, and tickets obtained.  
Price \$3. EACH.

The Dress Circle and the first three rows of the Stalls will be reserved for Members of the Hongkong Club and their friends.

Tickets for seats in the remaining portion of the Theatre will be distributed among the Navy and the Garrison.  
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1830

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 26th instant both days inclusive.  
Peak Tramways Company Limited,  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, May 15, 1917. 1757

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1752

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.  
BUSINESS.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.  
By Order,  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

WE have from the 1st day of May Opened our Offices at Shumac, Canton, under the style of HOGG & KARANJIA LIMITED, where we shall carry on business as Import and Export and General Merchants—Raw and Waste Silk and also Oriental Produce.  
ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG,  
NOSSEWAN ROMANJEE,  
KARANJIA.  
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1818

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE  
TO  
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 29, 1914.

## INTIMATIONS

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## FIXTURES.

To-morrow (WEDNESDAY), 23rd MAY.  
FINAL MIXED HANDICAP  
DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. NISSEY v.  
Rev. Cooper Hunt & Mrs. ARMSTRONG.  
THURSDAY, 24th MAY.  
FINAL HANDICAP DOUBLES.  
Col. CRISP and P. A. REDMOND.

S. E. GREEN and A. ABRAHAM.  
FRIDAY, 25th MAY.  
FINAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.  
S. E. GREEN and Rev. Cooper Hunt.

No. 22 KWONG and Wong Po KUNG.  
The Prizes will be presented by Miss May after this event.

P. M. HODGSON,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1831

## BADEN POWELL GIRL GUIDES.

A DISPLAY will be given by the GIRL GUIDES at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, May 23rd at 5.30 P.M. Tickets 30 cents to be obtained from Miss Day, Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1824

## RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 30th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.  
The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.  
The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.  
The Loan may be repaid at par after the 25th March, 1927.  
Coupons are payable half yearly on the 25th March and the 25th September.  
Interest on the loan runs from the 25th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.  
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchanges.  
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

J. G. TISDALL,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1757

## NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING OUR STORE on the 21st instant to No. 16 Des Vieux Road, the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

## ANDERSON MUSIC.

## COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOLASTOL**  
A French Remedy for all Respiratory Affections.  
It is a powerful expectorant, and is the only remedy that is both safe and effective in all cases of Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs.  
It is the only remedy that is both safe and effective in all cases of Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs.  
**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOLASTOL**  
A French Remedy for all Respiratory Affections.

**HIMRODS**  
Gives Instant Relief.  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.  
—you will find in this famous remedy a powerful power that is simply unequalled.  
It is the only remedy that is both safe and effective in all cases of Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs.  
**CURE FOR ASTHMA**

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION NO. 1**  
CURES BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
CURES BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.  
**THERAPION NO. 3**  
CURES BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

**FELUCCA**  
**CIGARETTES**  
BEAR THIS HALL MARK OF DISTINCTION  
**No. 33**  
IS THE MOST POPULAR

## NEW RUSSIA AND THE SIBERIAN EXILES.

## HOW NEWS OF THE REVOLUTION CAME.

Fifty thousand sledges, carrying victims of the old regime back to freedom in the new Russia from the mines and convict settlements of Siberia, are speeding across the snows of North Asia toward the nearest points on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which a correspondent from Tientsin, Siberia, to a New York paper. Their passengers range from members of the old Terrorist societies to exiles who were banished by administrative decree without trial or even known offence.

It is a race against time, as the spring thaw is imminent and the roads, even in the coldest settlements of the Lower Lena, will soon be impassable. Exiles who do not reach the railroad within a fortnight must wait six weeks or two months until the ice melts and river navigation begins.

A number of the Duma, M. Rosenoff, and two members of the former Council of Empire, were sent to Siberia by the Provisional Government to explain the great change which has come to the country. Their mission carries them to some scores of thousands of heathen Asiatic tribesmen, and they are especially directed to instruct voters in regard to the coming Constituent Assembly, which will decide the form of Russia's new Government.

The liberation of Siberia's prisoners has barely begun. West of the Lena there are only a handful of exiles who, when the revolution began, were at or near the railroad. The first large party of 150 exiles was exiled when the Siberian express reached Ekaterinburg in the Lena.

They were met by a vast crowd at the railroad station, which cheered them tumultuously. The returning exiles returned the cheers, but they were in a deplorable physical condition, shaggy, unshaven, and extremely emaciated. Many were crippled with rheumatism, two had lost hands and feet from frost bites.

The exiles had started West hurriedly that they arrived in an extraordinary variety of incriminating garb. Some wore new costumes which had been supplied by sympathizers along their route and some had had handsome fur overcoats covering their hideous jail uniform. Among those who wore this latter costume was a young millionaire aristocrat from Odessa who had been sentenced for life ten years ago for fomenting a revolutionary mutiny in the Black Sea fleet. Others of the party wore shaggy sheep and wolf skins. One man from the Irkutsk city jail wore the gold-fringed uniform tunic of the dismissed Governor of Irkutsk under a ragged and greasy overcoat.

As soon as the news of the revolution spread through Siberia those exiles who had the means started for the nearest railway, travelling day and night in the Arctic cold on peasant sledges or Government post sleighs. An enormous number of sledges from widely scattered settlements converged on Irkutsk and so congested the trails that the movement was held up sometimes for hours. Five days

after the triumph of the revolution 6,000 exiles entered Irkutsk, but the vast majority were unable to proceed west owing to the lack of rolling stock. They camped about the town and along the railroad, and at least a month will be needed before they can be sent home.

## NEW RUSSIA AND THE SIBERIAN EXILES.

## HOW NEWS OF THE REVOLUTION CAME.

There are probably altogether 100,000 persons in Siberia who have been released. Many of the peasants will remain in Siberia voluntarily.

The first to be freed in the mining district of Nerchinsk was the famous Marie Spiridonova, who killed a Colonel of gendarmes for torturing prisoners. She was herself tortured and abused for seven days, and then sentenced to death by a field court-martial. After her release she fell ill and is now in a hospital in Tientsin.

The famous Terrorist Nikolai Annikhin is at Tientsin. He killed in 1906 General Kurbiel, Chief of the Petrograd-Warsaw Railroad. He said that after a year in European prisons he spent ten years in the Alexandrovsk Prison, fifty miles from Irkutsk. "This is the biggest convict jail in Russia and contained 12,000 ordinary criminals and about 50 political prisoners," mostly sentenced to life.

"Katrion," the severest form of Russian punishment short of death," he said. "I spent the first years in the so-called probation class, with hands and feet manacled and chained to a wheelbarrow which I had to take everywhere. In addition I was repeatedly flogged by order of the Governor. The Assistant Governor, during the absence of his chief, ordered daily floggings for his own satisfaction."

A farewell flogging. "After our release we learned that the Assistant Governor, on getting news of the revolution, declared that he would give a farewell flogging. 'In order to prepare my jail-birds for sweet liberty,'" Alexander Popoff, who was sentenced to death for an alleged plot against the Emperor, telling of his release at Tobolsk, said.

"A most remarkable feature of amnesty day in Tobolsk was the sudden demand for blacksmiths. The prison blacksmith, fearing the vengeance of the convicts, fled, and private blacksmiths, in the general orgy of revolutionary triumph, could not be found. In the meantime sixty chained men waited for their liberation. Finally we were driven in our chains to the dismissed Governor's palace, where a banquet had been prepared, and we had our first free meal. Above the din of speeches and cheers for the Russian Republic could be heard the jangling of our shackles."

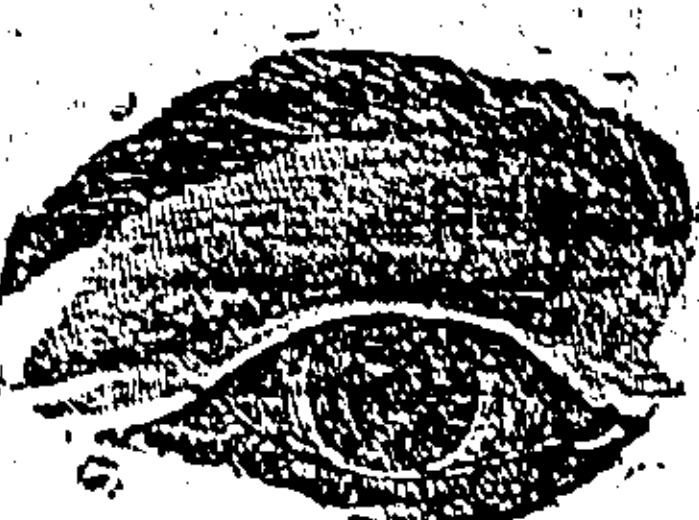
Two girls, who started from the remote village of Kirtun, without proper equipment were overtaken by a blizzard near Yrkolelsk and, it is said, were frozen to death.

A girl who had been exiled to a place near the shores of Lake Baikal said that when the news of revolution was given out by the village priest fifty exiles rushed out of church, determined on vengeance on the local police captain, a vaunt tyrant. They were met by the policeman's ten-year-old daughter, who stood before her father and exclaimed—"Kill me first!" The child's action saved the captain's life.

Only a cough? But you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S**  
**METABOLIZED**  
**COD LIVER OIL**  
**COMPOUND**  
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS.  
Prices: \$1.25 and \$3.25.

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.  
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



ONGKONG & MANILA.

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Manager.

No. 2, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

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IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandler. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Store, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

## INTIMATIONS

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## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.  
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR  
KAILAN, MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms it. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.

HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.

ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

HORLICK'S never does.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.

HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

In 3 sizes: 1/8, 2/8 & 1 1/2 (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	250	100	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250	100	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	150	100	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	150	100	10	10	10
TAILOR STREET					
Commodore's Dock	400	100	10	10	10
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF  
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Terms: as usual.

### HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1820

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### FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF  
Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen, Damask, Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheet, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilt, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also  
A VALUED ASSORTMENT OF  
Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Budchas, Finger Bowls, Inlaid Burners, Kinkoon, Satsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And  
A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE  
Comprising—  
Table Glass, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Plates, Ice Fishers, Water Jugs, etc., etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
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Terms:—Cash.

### HUGHES & HOUGH,

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THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE  
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## AUCTIONS.



### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

### Particulars of the Lots.

Lot No.	Location	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Annual Rent	Annual Rate
1	Lot 1, Causeway Bay	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000	1000
2	Lot 2, Causeway Bay	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000	1000

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

### TUESDAY,

the 28th day of May, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms,  
DUNDAL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

### IN ONE LOT

The property consists of—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

### WANTED.

WANTED immediately SHIP'S DOCTOR.  
Apply to Box 701.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1828

### WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small children. Peak District preferred.

Apply—"NURSE"  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

Don't Worry!  
In here.

**KEATING'S**

**KILLS**

**BUGS**

**PLEAS MOths**

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### DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF  
AND  
CORNEB PORK.

Put up in KILN and BARRELS  
FOR  
EXPORT OR STRAITS TRADE.

## NEWS ITEMS FROM HOME PAPERS.

### £100,000,000 IN PENSIONS.

The amount of money which is being distributed throughout the country in separation allowances and pensions is £100,000,000, said Mr. Barnes, Pensions Minister, in the House of Commons.

### YOUTHS OF EIGHTEEN WANTED.

Mr. Macpherson stated in the Commons recently that there might be hardships in individual cases in calling up youths of eighteen who were about to sit for university and professional examinations, but these youths were urgently required for military service.

### POSTMEN WITH COLOURS.

Sixty-eight thousand postal employees had joined the colours up to November 1st and the military authorities had been informed that 7,000 more would be sent free when required, says the Postmaster-General in his annual report.

Nearly 2,000 Post Office employees have lost their lives, two postmen have gained the V.C. and over 200 other employees have earned decorations.

The Post Office collects nearly 11,000,000 letters and 875,000 parcels weekly for transport.

### WHERE WIVES ARE WANTED.

It is vital that the Empire should be able to resist any pressure which a foreign Power or group of Powers could exercise in time of peace or war. A complete survey should, accordingly, be made of the relation between Empire production and Empire requirements.

This is an extract from the final report of the Dominion Royal Commission.

The Commissioners urge the emigration of young women, pointing out that in 1911 there were in the United Kingdom 1,329,000 more females than males, and in the self-governing Dominions 792,000 more males than females.

### A NOVEL OATH.

A plaintiff at Bloomsbury County Court recently who was having the oath administered to him concluded with the words, "The old truth."

"And nothing but the truth," added the usher.

"Certainly not," said plaintiff.

The Registrar: Take the oath properly. No nonsense and don't be foolish.

Thus admonished, plaintiff took the following oath: "I swear by Almighty God that I will speak the truth, no nonsense and won't be foolish. I will speak the old truth."

### APPLAUSE IN CHURCH.

On the basis of the Reformation, everything was possible. We could, come together for common worship without violating any principle.

This was what the Dean of Durham (Dr. Benson) said in his sermon at the City Temple recently in his appearance at the famous church, despite considerable controversy, attracting large congregations.

When, during the morning discourse, the Dean stated that he was there to claim his liberty of religious fellowship, there was an unbroken murmur of applause from the congregation.

"I have come here to this central church of English Nonconformity," said the Dean, "as the courteous invitation of those who are the responsible authorities in order, as an English clergyman, to claim my liberty of religious fellowship with the members of those evangelical Churches, called in this country Nonconformists, which share with the parent Church of England the heritage of the Reformation."

WAR PRISONERS TO HELP.

In order to meet the shortage of manpower, Austrian, Turkish, and in some cases German, prisoners of war may now be licensed from the camps on parole for employment unconnected with the operations of war.

The employments for which licenses will be granted are those in the food, manufacturing, and distributing trades and industries—other than munition work—specified by the Director of National Service as of primary importance.

The work must be work on the employer's premises. The men will not be licensed to act as carmen, parcel deliverers, messengers, waiters, or domestic servants.

Employers may apply to the Prisoners of War Branch, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

THE recommendations of the sub-committee as to naturalisation are more open to controversy. They suggest that the period of naturalisation should be raised to seven years from five years, that the enquiries made as to the previous history of the person to be naturalised should include investigation into his wife's nationality as well as his own, that advertisement of every such application should be made, and that a period of one year should elapse between the notice of application and the grant of the certificate in every case, unless a certificate specifying the reasons for dispensing with this period were given by two secretaries of State, of whom one in a period of war should be the Secretary of State for War. Moreover, they think that a normal abjuration of allegiance such as to direct the person to be naturalised entirely of his former nationality should be expected, and that negotiations should be carried on with such countries as Russia, which do not allow abjuration of nationality, in order to secure a modification of their rules. Further, it is suggested that a certificate of naturalisation should be automatically revoked by residence for five years abroad, unless the Secretary of State should for special reasons waive this condition.

A naturalised person however should in any case not be eligible for membership of the Privy Council or either House of Parliament, nor for any public office under the central government at a salary of over £100, without a special certificate from the Secretary of State, he should be a pilot or master or officer of British ships, save with the consent of the Admiralty, hold land in a prohibited area, defined by order in council, or change his name without the permission of the Home Secretary. For each of these recommendations there are quite a number of special cases in which abuse of naturalisation during the war has been proved, and the principle of these restrictions as opposed to the details is likely to receive serious consideration.

CANCELLATION.

Finally the committee recommend that immediate steps should be taken by the Imperial Parliament to authorise the Secretary of State for Home Affairs to cancel certificates of naturalisation already granted, should he think it desirable in the interest of the peace and good government of the realm or its defence. Such revocation should take effect from the date of the order only, and should be restricted in its effect, to the person concerned himself, unless the order should specifically provide otherwise. This is a drastic measure, and the existing law has always refused to go further than permit the revocation of certificates obtained by misrepresentation, and as it alters entirely the status acquired by an individual, it would have to be carefully safeguarded before it could be justifiably applied. But the necessity for some such power is undoubted, and it is obviously preferable that provision should be made by this means of procedure in the case of naturalised persons who are actively hostile to their country of adoption than that they should have to be treated as British subjects but brought under special regulations which are difficult to apply in practice and which at the same time constitute an unwarrantable and dangerous encroachment on the liberty of British subjects generally.

WHO COUNSELS PEACE?

A PASSAGE FROM SOUTHEY.

Who counsels peace at this momentous hour,  
When God is giving deliverance to the oppressed  
And to the injured power?  
Who counsels peace, when Vengeance  
Like a flood is spread?  
Rolls on, no longer now to be repaid  
From the four corners of the world  
Cries out:  
For justice upon an accursed head:  
When Freedom hath her holy banners  
spread  
Over all nations, now in one just cause  
United: when with one sublime accord  
Europe throws off the yoke of blood,  
And Loyalty and Faith and Ancient  
Law  
Follow the avenging sword!

The Living and the Dead  
Cry out alike against thee! They who  
bear  
Crouching beneath its weight, thine  
iron yoke!  
Join in the bitterness of secret prayer  
The voice of that innumerable throng,  
Whose slaughtered spirits day  
and night invoke  
The Everlasting Judge of right  
and wrong.  
How long, O Lord! Holy and Just, how  
long!

By the widow's and the orphan's cry:  
By the childless parent's misery:  
By the lives which he hath shed;  
By the ruin he hath spread:  
By the prayers which rise for curses on  
his head:  
Redeem thine ancient fame,  
heaven's just suffering and thy  
name.  
Open thine eyes, too long hast  
thou been blind;  
Take vengeance for thyself and for  
mankind!

STRAIGHT TALK.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND.

Says the New York Outlook:—  
It is perfectly true that, while the United States and Great Britain have been at peace for over a hundred years, "Britannia" and "Yankee" have an unhappy faculty of irritating each other. While this irritability does not result in breaches of the peace, it is not conducive to the heartiest kind of sympathy. During the Spanish War the London Spectator explained this mutual nagging by an analogy drawn from family life. The Englishman, said the Spectator, does not much care what non-English speaking nations do so long as they do not invade British rights. If a Frenchman seems to be guilty of bad taste, the Englishman laughs at it, but feels no sense of responsibility about it.

But an American, continues the Spectator, is a member of the family, and when an Englishman complains that America is doing a distasteful thing it annoys him, and he speaks out about it just as one brother in a family often irritably protests against the words or acts of another brother to which he would pay absolutely no attention if uttered or done by a stranger.

## NATURALISATION AND THE WAR.

### A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

One of the most perplexing questions created by the war, says a home paper, is certainly the position of naturalised persons, and the anomalies of the British law of nationality have raised repeatedly cases of difficulty which have come before the courts and the military tribunals. The most common of these cases fall into two classes: on the one hand the British-born sons of enemy aliens have often claimed that they should be exempted from the operation of the military service acts on the ground that they cannot be expected to fight against their father's country while at the same time as British citizens they have not been liable to the disabilities including the liability to internment of enemy aliens, and so have been free to propagate enemy sentiments; on the other hand the Imperial Government realised that large classes of naturalised persons have no real loyalty to the country in which they are naturalised, having become British subjects for the mere purpose of securing privileges and without any idea of accepting obligations. In the case of Germany the position is aggravated by the fact that the German law of nationality passed in 1912 made it perfectly clear that with the secret authority of the German Government any German might retain full German nationality while adopting British nationality for business purposes, while the debate in the Reichstag during the passing of the law established the fact, before suspected but not proved, that the German government regarded the procedure with special approval as a means of assisting German penetration of foreign countries generally. The truth of the doctrine has most conspicuously been exhibited in the United States in which the Germans who have attained naturalisation have shown that their interests are far more German than American.

The problem in both its aspects is rendered much more complicated by the fact that the rule of birth on British soils conferring British nationality applies equally to the Dominions and that the Dominions have each their own law of naturalisation, so that any thorough revision of the rules affecting nationality could only be carried out as was the provision in detail of 1917, 1914 by the concurrent action of the Dominions and the United Kingdom as the outcome of an imperial conference. But the ground must be paved for such a conference by some measure of agreement on principles, and therefore great value attaches to the determined effort of the enemy influence sub-committee of the Unionist party committee, which includes such notable lawyers as Mr. Leslie Scott and Mr. J. G. Butler to define the changes in the law of nationality rendered desirable by the experience of the Empire in the war. By far the most momentous of the alterations suggested is the first, that the "jus sanguinis" should be substituted for the "jus soli" which the United Kingdom, and by inheritance from the United Kingdom the United States, alone among the great powers maintain in force. At present indeed the "jus soli" is subject to limitation, but only by the voluntary action of the person whose British nationality is conferred by the accident of birth in territory, though he is the child of foreign parents, and has another nationality. The right which he possesses to disclaim British nationality by a declaration of allegiance has no counterpart in the position of the British government which cannot refuse to accept him as a British subject, and on the whole it is difficult to resist the impression that the alteration, fundamental as it is, is one which must in due course commend itself to general acceptance.

EXCERPTS.

The recommendations of the sub-committee as to naturalisation are more open to controversy. They suggest that the period of naturalisation should be raised to seven years from five years, that the enquiries made as to the previous history of the person to be naturalised should include investigation into his wife's nationality as well as his own, that advertisement of every such application should be made, and that a period of one year should elapse between the notice of application and the grant of the certificate in every case, unless a certificate specifying the reasons for dispensing with this period were given by two secretaries of State, of whom one in a period of war should be the Secretary of State for War. Moreover, they think that a normal abjuration of allegiance such as to direct the person to be naturalised entirely of his former nationality should be expected, and that negotiations should be carried on with such countries as Russia, which do not allow abjuration of nationality, in order to secure a modification of their rules. Further, it is suggested that a certificate of naturalisation should be automatically revoked by residence for five years abroad, unless the Secretary of State should for special reasons waive this condition.

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Like a flood is spread?  
Rolls on, no longer now to be repaid  
From the four corners of the world  
Cries out:  
For justice upon an accursed head:  
When Freedom hath her holy banners  
spread  
Over all nations, now in one just cause  
United: when with one sublime accord  
Europe throws off the yoke of blood,  
And Loyalty and Faith and Ancient  
Law  
Follow the avenging sword!

The Living and the Dead  
Cry out alike against thee! They who  
bear  
Crouching beneath its weight, thine  
iron yoke!  
Join in the bitterness of secret prayer  
The voice of that innumerable throng,  
Whose slaughtered spirits day  
and night invoke  
The Everlasting Judge of right  
and wrong.  
How long, O Lord! Holy and Just, how  
long!

By the widow's and the orphan's cry:  
By the childless parent's misery:  
By the lives which he hath shed;  
By the ruin he hath spread:  
By the prayers which rise for curses on  
his head:  
Redeem thine ancient fame,  
heaven's just suffering and thy  
name.  
Open thine eyes, too long hast  
thou been blind;  
Take vengeance for thyself and for  
mankind!

STRAIGHT TALK.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND.

Says the New York Outlook:—  
It is perfectly true that, while the United States and Great Britain have been at peace for over a hundred years, "Britannia" and "Yankee" have an unhappy faculty of irritating each other. While this irritability does not result in breaches of the peace, it is not conducive to the heartiest kind of sympathy. During the Spanish War the London Spectator explained this mutual nagging by an analogy drawn from family life. The Englishman, said the Spectator, does not much care what non-English speaking nations do so long as they do not invade British rights. If a Frenchman seems to be guilty of bad taste, the Englishman laughs at it, but feels no sense of responsibility about it.

But an American, continues the Spectator, is a member of the family, and when an Englishman complains that America is doing a distasteful thing it annoys him, and he speaks out about it just as one brother in a family often irritably protests against the words or acts of another brother to which he would pay absolutely no attention if uttered or done by a stranger.

The analogy may be carried further. The average American feels that this country is snubbed by England as the younger boy in a family is often snubbed by the older and more sophisticated brother. England assumes towards us a superior and self-sufficient air which is sometimes very hard to bear. This we are convinced, is the fundamental reason why we are Ally Americans often show more enthusiasm for France than they do for England in the great world conflict.

But it is gradually penetrating the mind of America that Great Britain, with her characteristic reserve and lack of talk, is performing the feat of a giant in the war, that her navy has saved the United States from invasion, that she has effectively prepared an army of five million men in two years, and that in doing all this gigantic work she has asked no help from the rest of the world, but on the other hand, has enormously helped the world, throughout all sorts of persons and material resources.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

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PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.  
THE PREMIER'S NEW SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

LONDON, May 21. Mr. Lloyd George, in making his statement on Ireland, said there was one thing common to the failure of past attempts at an Irish settlement: namely, that the proposals emanated from the British Government. The Cabinet, therefore, had decided to invite Irishmen themselves to put forward their proposals. Up to the present Great Britain had undertaken all the construction and Ireland all the criticism. Once Irishmen were confronted with the problem they would give due weight to the obstacles and difficulties. The Government proposed that Ireland should try her own hand at framing an instrument of government. The experiment had succeeded in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and he could not help thinking that what had been accomplished there could be achieved in Ireland.

The Government, therefore, proposed immediately, on behalf of the Crown, a Convention of Irishmen in Ireland to submit to the British Government and Parliament a Constitution for the Government of Ireland within the Empire. The Convention must be representative of all classes and interests in Ireland, including the Sinn Féiners. It must be really representative of Irish life and activities in all their forms. If it was suggested that the Chairman should be nominated by the Crown, and the terms of reference should be those contained in his letter to Mr. Redmond. The parties who entered into the Convention would be pledged to no conclusion, but each man would be pledged to do his best as an Irishman, a patriot and a man of honour to settle the controversy. If a substantial agreement was reached as to the character and scope of the constitution to be framed for the future Government of Ireland within the Empire, the Imperial Government would accept the responsibility for taking all the necessary steps to give legislative effect thereto. The Premier urged that the Convention should sit in secret, and said invitations would be issued shortly.

The Government felt that a settlement would materially help to the successful conclusion of the war. Evidence had accumulated from many quarters regarding the importance from the war point of view of getting this controversy settled. He said that Mr. Hughes had never ceased to urge this consideration. Irishmen had a passionate love of liberty and we wanted them ranged on the side of the Allies and not torn by conflicting emotions. We should need all our strength to win a triumph worthy of the sacrifices we had made. The Empire could not afford to have this unaccounted for sapped her vigour and he appealed to patriotic spirit to help the healing (Cheers).

After referring to the success of the methods of settlement, similar to that now proposed, in Canada, Australia and South Africa, Mr. Lloyd George added, "Of course, no analogy of this kind is complete, but still it is sufficiently complete to demonstrate that equally refractory problems had yielded to good will and common sense. In Canada and South Africa you had a conflict of races and in at least one of them, a bitter conflict of creeds. In South Africa the banners of the struggling races had only quite recently been steeped in the blood of their sons, yet goodwill and common sense have triumphed there."

The Premier especially emphasised the necessity for the Convention being thoroughly representative. "It must not be a Convention merely of political parties, though they must all be represented—the followers of Mr. Redmond, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the Ulster Unionists, the Southern Unionists, and I hope, the Sinn Féiners also—but in the main the Government's view is that the Convention ought to consist of the representatives of the local governing bodies, churches, trades unions, commercial interests, educational interests, in fact real representation of Irish life, thought and activity in all their leading aspects."

As far as possible we shall invite the delegates to be chosen by the bodies whom they represent. Where this is impossible—and I quite understand there may be cases where it will be desirable to have Irish interests represented which may not be chosen by any of the categories to which I have referred—other means will be taken to secure that element of Irish opinion is present."

purpose of drafting a Constitution for their country which should secure a just balance of all opposing interests, and finally compose the unhappy discords which had so long distracted Ireland and impeded its harmonious developments, and now were a source of weakness to the people of these Isles during one of the greatest trials they had passed through. After pledging the Government to give legislative effect to any substantial agreement, Mr. Lloyd George added that perhaps he ought to safeguard the Treasury, because Irishmen might become unanimous on the question of making a demand on the Imperial Exchequer—(Laughter). He was unable to imagine Great Britain acting niggardly, but the Treasury must have a word to say. He could only promise on behalf of the Government that should the Convention happily come to an agreement, they would not forget that restitution and reparation should begin at home.

With reference to the proposal that the Convention should sit behind closed doors, the Premier said that this would be necessary if there was to be a reasonable chance of success. The American States framed their Constitution behind closed doors; so did Canada and South Africa. He said that he hoped that there would be no publication, authorised or unauthorised, of the proceedings, until a conclusion had been reached. Nothing would be more fatal than unauthorised paragraphs suggesting that one person or another was taking a certain line which was the betrayal of one interest or another. This would create a poisonous atmosphere deadly to success. The Government proposed to take steps as soon as practicable. There would be a good deal of consideration and discussion with reference to the basis of representation and the bodies who shall nominate, but there would be no undue delay, and he hoped they would be able to come to a definite decision in a very short time. The invitations would then be issued.

The Premier entreated the House to believe that nothing but pressing war considerations would induce them to take up so thorny a problem in the middle of the prosecution of this great war, but when they were engaged in a life and death struggle, they did not want a rankling, festering quarrel on their hands that irritated and distracted and weakened. From a war point of view, it was important to get the controversy settled in order to win the goodwill and cooperation of the Irish race throughout the world. He concluded by stating that the entire strength of Great Britain and the whole-hearted support of Ireland as well, was essential to victory. Therefore he appealed to Irishmen of all faiths and political opinions, and especially to the patriotic spirit of Ulster.

MR. REDMOND'S COMMENTS. Mr. Redmond, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, said that three successive Governments had made four unsuccessful attempts to reach a settlement, but the present proposal was entirely novel. Ireland was being asked herself to draft a Constitution for her country. He was sure that every section of Irishmen would be glad to participate in the Convention. The latter must not only be free, but representative of all sections, county councils, corporations, trade councils, churches, the teaching profession, Irish peers, and the various political parties. He would be willing to agree to a limited representation of the Irish Party and equally large representation of the Ulster party and also a generous representation of Sinn Féiners. He approved of the proposal to have a small nominated element, and also to the proposal that the Crown should nominate the Chairman who, he hoped, would be a man of great and distinguished judgement, proved experience and undoubted impartiality. He had a sure hope that the result of the Convention would be blessed for Ireland and the Empire. He wholeheartedly hoped that the Convention would be animated by a true spirit of conciliation among all Irishmen.

Lord Lansdale, speaking for Ulster party, said that the whole proposal would be submitted to the people of Ulster, with the recommendation that they consider it carefully. The Ulster people, he said, would be guided by the same patriotic motives which had always guided them. Although he could not feel sanguine that the Convention would accomplish the purpose for which it was destined, he and his colleagues would not take the responsibility of closing the door upon the experiment.

MR. O'BRIEN'S WARNING. Mr. William O'Brien, while welcoming the proposal, warned the Government that there would be great difficulties to overcome in the election to or the selection of the Convention.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the Redmondites, the O'Brienites, the Ulster Unionists, the Southern Unionists, and the Sinn Féiners would all be represented at the Convention. As far as possible the delegates would be chosen by the body whom they represented, but where that was impossible—and there might be cases where it would be desirable to have Irish representatives who might be chosen by any of the categories mentioned—other means would be taken to secure that other elements of Irish opinion were represented.

MR. ASQUITH. Mr. Asquith declared that we had already proceeded a considerable distance towards a settlement. He pointed out that there was no dissent from the Government's proposal; on the contrary a large part of the Irish nation heartily embraced it.

SIR EDWARD CARSON. Sir Edward Carson said that he found no reason to modify his opinion, which he had always held, that the best solution of Irish Government was a maintenance of the Union. He did not know whether the Ulster Unionists would accept the Government's invitation, but he emphasised that threats would not have the slightest effect. Whatever decision the Ulster Unionists took, he hoped it would be a wise one, and he would be with them to the end. He had not the least intention of deserting them. He valued his honour more than anything he could owe to the Government.

Sir Edward Carson urged that if the Convention met, the delegates should attend without set proposals. Mr. Devlin welcomed the Convention. He trusted that all sections of the country would contribute towards bringing about a substantial agreement. After further speeches the subject was dropped.

The speeches created a favourable impression in the Lobby. The Nationalists greatly appreciated Sir Edward Carson's attitude and are confident that a representative Convention will be formed.

## A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 22. "In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon made a most impressive speech on behalf of the Irish Convention. He emphasised that the Government's proposals were as much a war measure as any emergency act that had been passed. He said that at each stage of the war, while he was a member of the Government, it had been brought home to all of them that the condition of Ireland had been a source, not of strength, but of weakness to the common cause. There was no month, but that the figure of Ireland had arisen like a spectre across their path. Ireland indeed was 'the pre-eminence of two faces, one turned towards the battlefield with all the chivalrous ardour and personal courage for which the race had always been conspicuous and which never shone with brighter lustre than during this war. The other face was averted from the struggle, exhibiting discontent and even an angry mien, still playing on ancient wrongs, still suspicious of British Government and still declining to join wholeheartedly in the supreme effort of the united Anglo-Saxon race. They had seen the unhappy, he might almost say the calamitous effects of this disunion in every field of action. At home, where it had not been without considerable effect on the attitude of Trade Unions and the great labour communities whose co-operation was such a potent factor in our strength. In Ireland, where such deplorable events had occurred, which none could think of except in a sense of shame. It affected our armies in the field which would have been all the stronger in numbers but for this fatal joint in our armour and it had not been without its effect on our Allies, who wondered at our failure to do for ourselves what we had succeeded in doing for others, and what, even in this war, we are endeavouring to do for other peoples. It had given the enemy abundant opportunity to blaspheme and to practise the arts of propaganda and intrigue in which he excelled. But its effects had spread to an even wider field. One who attempted to follow the recent course of events, especially in Canada and Australia, could not have failed to see that their splendid efforts were tinged with some sense of disappointment, and that these efforts would have been greater still had not the

shadow of discontented Ireland fallen across our path. Nobody in touch with American thought could doubt that an immense impetus would be given to the zeal with which America would prosecute the war if only she knew that this rift in the late was closed and the Anglo-Saxon race was standing undivided in its energies to the pursuance of the common end.

Lord Curzon said that he did not believe that America had any more desire to interfere in our domestic affairs at the present juncture than we had to interfere with her own, but a man must be afflicted if he did not appreciate that the co-operation of America would be more hearty and more fruitful if she could feel that Ireland, with which she had so many associations, was putting its full weight in comity with the free and Allied nations. America realised, as we have realised, that to win the kind of victory we desired, the full strength of the British Empire must be turned to that purpose. A united and reconciled Ireland would be an important addition to that strength."

## THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

## A STRONG FLEET NECESSARY.

THE HAGUE, May 21. The First Chamber has unanimously voted the Budget of the East Indies after a declaration by the Minister that a strong fleet is necessary to defend the whole of the Indies.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## BRITISH OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY CONTINUED.

LONDON, May 21. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations between Bullecourt and Fontaine le Croisilles were successfully continued during the night. We captured a support trench last night after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, and heavily beat off counter-attacks. Our massed artillery is engaging the enemy in the open. A large number of the enemy dead were found, and 150 prisoners were captured. Two German divisions have been engaged in this neighbourhood since yesterday morning. We successfully carried out a raid near Loos, and drove off raiders south-westward of Messines.

## VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE.

LONDON, May 21. A French communiqué states:—In Champagne the enemy violently bombarded the positions we captured yesterday, in the region south of Moronvillers. Bombarding aeroplanes during the night of the 19th inst. dropped 2,200 kilos. of explosives on the railway stations and bivouacs in the region of Epoye and Bethenville.

## RUSSIANS REPULSE TURKS.

LONDON, May 20. A Russian official report transmitted by wireless, states that the Russians repelled repeated Turkish attacks westward of Ardasi, and compelled the Turkish cavalry approaching the height southward of Banah to retire.

## THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

## EXHAUSTING THE PATIENCE OF NEUTRALS.

LONDON, May 21. The continued sinking of ships by German submarines are further embarrassing Germany's relations with the remaining European neutrals. There is intense indignation in Sweden regarding the sinking of the three large food-ships mentioned in yesterday's cables. The Government has protested, and the newspapers are demanding stronger measures. Spain has demanded from Germany an indemnity for the sinking of the *Patricio*, and that Spanish ships shall not be torpedoed without warning in the safe zone. It is also announced that Spain will break off commercial relations pending a reply. Norway has enquired from Germany regarding the fate of the crews of four torpedoed Norwegian ships. Germany has callously replied that there is no information.

## ENGINEERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, May 21. Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, stated that the engineers generally had resumed work. Meanwhile there had been meetings at certain places, notably at Leeds and Sheffield, to decide whether they would resume in view of Saturday's settlement. A portion of the men at Barrow are still out.

## A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE CRISIS IN PEKING.

(Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 23.

The President is determined not to take any notice of the Tukwans' petition requesting the dissolution of Parliament.

Kuk Chung-shan, Tong Fa-lung, No King-lin and Wong Chen-ting, representing the four different parties, had an interview with the President yesterday with a view to arranging a compromise regarding the four Articles in the Constitution. Each expressed his views but their general attitude was conciliatory and they promised the President that they would explain the situation to their respective parties. Just before they took their leave, they asked the President what would be done of the Tukwans' enforced their demand arbitrarily. The President replied: "They will not transgress the law; they will not stamp the Seal and they will not fear death" (sic).

## A SECRET CONFERENCE.

The Tukwans and representatives, numbering over 20 persons, not including Tuk-wan, met at the Premier's residence yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were kept strictly secret but it is understood that questions concerning Parliament and the Cabinet were discussed.

Chang Fun has sent a lengthy telegram absolutely endorsing the Tukwans' actions in Peking.

The military training director, General Chang Shih-sung, criticises the Tukwans' action as an interference with the Constitutional Law. Besides despatching a circular and telegrams, he has tendered his resignation.

## CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

PEKING, May 23.

Various reports are current as to the successors of Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Hsu Hai-chang has recently shown a willingness to accept the Premiership. In the meantime, the following names have been suggested as Cabinet Ministers:—Minister of Interior, Fan Yuan-lin; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ko Yu-hsin; Minister of Communications, Wang Tai-sit; Minister of Finance, Li King-hi; Minister of Navy, Admiral Sah Ching-ning; Minister of Education, Cho Yin-pai; Minister of Agriculture, Ho Shu-wan. The Minister of Justice is undecided.

## TWO TUCHUNS RETURN HOME.

PEKING, May 23.

The Hohan and Shansi Tuchuns have returned to their respective provinces.

## TENNIS.

## PROFESSIONAL PAIRS FINAL.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. S. E. Green were the victors in the final match of the Professional Pairs when they met Mr. H. A. Nesbit and Mr. A. S. N. Fletcher last evening. The first set was easily won by the former pair, neither Mr. Nesbit or Mr. Fletcher appearing to have settled down and they lost by 6-0. In the second set however, Mr. Nesbit took matters pretty much in his own hands, and with very little help from his partner carried the set to 10 games before he had to give in to his opponents by 9-7. In the third set, Mr. Nesbit continued to work hard and with rather more assistance from his partner, and by virtue of some brilliant strokes on his own part, managed to secure the set by 8-3. Mr. Nesbit could not however keep the pace, and was compelled to leave more to Mr. Fletcher and the latter player, not being able to respond, the deciding set and the match was lost by 6-0, 9-7, 3-6, 6-0. Mr. Fletcher played a very indifferent game and appeared to be somewhat nervous. He had shown much better form in previous matches and had been able to give his partner a rest, the match might have gone otherwise, for neither Mr. Green nor Mr. Dodwell were in their best form.

This evening the Mixed Handicap Doubles final will be played in which Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit meet Mrs. Armstrong and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt.

## FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back or the legs, try Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this balm and bind it over the most painful spot. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS. WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

## DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn with a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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"An ounce of demonstration  
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WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

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and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

CHEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! LIGHT! SAFE! SHOWPROOF!

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HONGKONG.

## SIAM AND THE WAR.

The position taken by Siam as one of the signatories to the Hague Convention has hitherto been thoroughly correct, remarks the *Bangkok Daily Mail*. Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities she proclaimed her complete neutrality and took the customary measures to prevent its breach by combatants, by the dismantling of a wireless plant and other steps of the kind, and the arrest of what are known as the Ghadr Indians, who, financed and aided by German officials, were seeking to cause trouble not merely in neighbouring territory but, if all accounts be true, even in Siam itself. These exploits of German agents would have justified this country in long ago throwing at least her moral weight into the scale against the Central Powers, but she patiently bided her time and it was not until the submarine policy of Germany had violated every principle of humanity in warfare that Siam felt bound to enter her solemn protest as one of the signatories of the Hague Convention. But that Convention, so far as its binding powers are concerned, has been entirely abrogated on the part of Germany, it has been practically torn up as a mere "scrap of paper" and hung into the faces of the nations who had subscribed to it in the sacred cause of humanity, and the question is, has Siam's protest been sufficient to mark her sense of the slight that has been put upon her? The question is one which we have heard discussed by Siamese almost daily of late and there seems at least among the most intelligent and best informed, to be a growing opinion that this country has not done enough, but should, as other countries very much in her own position have done, sever diplomatic relations. This opinion is not universally held, it is true, but it certainly seems to be that of the more intelligent part of the populace. On the other hand, there are a number of officials, military officers and others, who have been trained in Germany and who have kindly remembrance and they looking them with this country and who contend that further action is none at Siam's business, especially as her practical affairs are by no means vitally menaced. This argument is, we think, fallacious. The question is one of national honour and not of private friendships or sympathies. Siam has every right to demand and insist

that treaties and conventions to which she is a signatory are honoured both in spirit and in the letter and on that account her severance of relations with countries who deliberately broke and continued to break them would be completely justified and sanctioned. It is not a mere question of expediency, but purely one of right and wrong. Siam has so far expressed her disapproval of the conduct of the methods of the Central Powers in a very mild way. It has been a mere formal protest and therefore of no particular effect, whereas a severance of diplomatic relations would certainly demonstrate beyond all possibility of mistake her sentiments on a matter that will doubtless be of vital importance to her in the future.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL 5.45 p.m.  
Friday, May 25th.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).  
Tuesday, May 29th.—Class 12 (Inspector Gordon).  
Wednesday, May 30th.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).  
Thursday, May 31st.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).  
Friday, June 1st.—Class 14 (Inspector Gordon).  
The results of the Examinations of Classes 9, 10, 11, held on May 11th, are posted at Headquarters Club.

PARADES 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, May 29th.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all Companies under C. S. Majors.

Wednesday, May 30th.—No. 2 Company under own Commander.  
Thursday, May 31st.—No. 3 Company under own Commander. No. 2 Section at Water Police Station. Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.  
Friday, June 1st.—No. 1 Section and No. 1 Platoon at Central. Also Recruits of all Companies for passing out by A.S.P. (R).

STUNTERS.

P.O. 782 Backhouse and P.O. 176 Chan Ming are invalided out.  
(Sgd.) F. J. JONES, D.S.P. (R.)

## NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR a cure that will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.











## To-day's Advertisements

## FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, 24th May, at 1 o'clock p.m.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1833

## MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, 24th May, at 1 o'clock p.m.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1834

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Director of Public Works to sell by Public Auction.

## SATURDAY,

the 26th May, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Few Lots of BRASS FITTINGS, etc.

Comprising—  
Brass Fan Light Catches,  
Brass Casement Fasteners,  
Brass Spring Latches,  
Indicators for Switch Panels,  
Points for do.,  
Cast Iron Nuts for Gutters, etc.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1835

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the concerned).

## TUESDAY,

the 29th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

Comprising—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Tubs, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1835

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ANTHIA" leaving arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 30th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1837

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

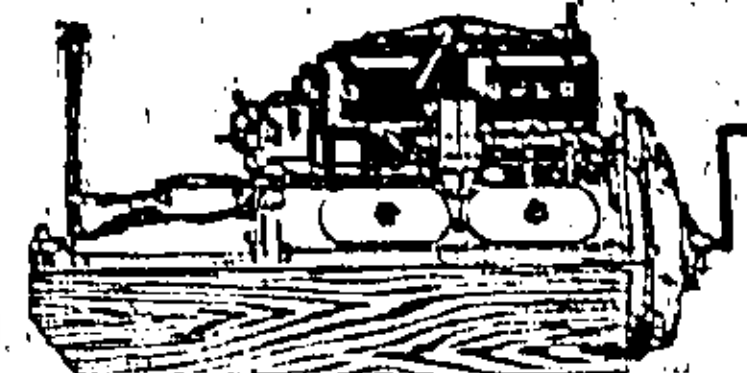
## Central Location

A LL Electric Trains Pass Entrance, a Motor Lift, Fans and Lighting, European Buffet and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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Largest Stock of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Marine Motors in Hongkong. "Everything for Motoring."

## TO LET

## TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1837

## TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—Post Office Buildings (top floor).  
Apply—  
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917. 1837

## TO LET.

Nicely furnished SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, with board, best location.  
Apply—  
ROGATE & HARTING,  
Tele. 296 K.  
Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1833

## TO LET.

ARDSHEAL, No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.  
Apply—  
CHATER & MOLDY,  
5 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1771

## TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.  
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street, for rent and other particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1 Des Voeux Road,  
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1877

## TO LET.

WELL appointed and comfortable European Houses Nos. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights already installed.  
Apply—  
YOUNG, HEE,  
10 Des Voeux Road Central,  
Tel. Nos. 506 and 551.  
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1838

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road. HOUSES in Kings and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.  
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1878

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars, apply to  
THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
46, Connaught Road Central,  
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1878

## TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.  
TO LET OR FOR SALE.  
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 38,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HONG KAN, a Chinese graduate in the University of London, has been a teacher in the Chinese language in the Chinese University, and is now a lecturer in the Chinese language in the Chinese University. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of the language. He is a native of Hongkong and has lived in Hongkong for many years. He is a native of Hongkong and has lived in Hongkong for many years. He is a native of Hongkong and has lived in Hongkong for many years.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE CHARGES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

1—Authorized Capital £4,000,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
2—First Fund £3,337,047  
3—Life and Annuity Funds £17,595,590  
Sinking Fund Account £128,250  
£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,581,458  
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department £37,539  
Other Receipts £78,940  
£5,339,528

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

## THE "CHINA MAIL" NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

## LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts, Credit 20 cts, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 5, should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be sent to us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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Telephone No. 22.  
THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917.

On London ... 2/4  
" On demand ... 2/4 1/16  
" 30 days sight ... 2/4 1/16  
" 4 months sight ... 2/4 1/16  
" 6 months sight ... 2/4 1/16  
" 9 months sight ... 2/4 1/16  
" 12 months sight ... 2/4 1/16  
On Paris ... 2/4  
On demand ... 2/4  
On New York ... 2/4  
On demand ... 2/4  
On Bombay ... 2/4  
On Calcutta ... 2/4  
On Singapore ... 2/4  
On Manila ... 2/4  
On Shanghai ... 2/4  
On Hongkong ... 2/4  
On Yokohama ... 2/4  
On Kobe ... 2/4  
On Osaka ... 2/4  
On Canton ... 2/4  
On Hankow ... 2/4  
On Tientsin ... 2/4  
On Peking ... 2/4  
On Harbin ... 2/4  
On Manchuria ... 2/4  
On Korea ... 2/4  
On Japan ... 2/4  
On China ... 2/4  
On India ... 2/4  
On Australia ... 2/4  
On New Zealand ... 2/4  
On South Africa ... 2/4  
On Europe ... 2/4  
On America ... 2/4  
On Asia ... 2/4  
On Africa ... 2/4  
On Oceania ... 2/4  
On the world ... 2/4

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer ... 29.83  
Thermometer ... 79  
Humidity ... 78  
Direction of Wind ... S.E.  
Force of Wind ... 4  
Weather ... c  
Rain ... 0.00

Notes: open air temperature of the shade, 100 ft. above ground, on the 23rd 74. Rain, 0.00 in. 23rd 74.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, May 23, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squalls, rain, snow, sleet, drizzle, dew, etc.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

8. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents  
Half hour ... 20  
One hour ... 30  
Three hours ... 70  
Six hours ... 1.00  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.80 cents  
Three hours ... 1.50  
Six hours ... 2.00  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.50

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10.15 10.30  
Half hour ... 0.30 0.40  
One hour ... 0.50 0.60  
Two hours ... 0.80 0.90  
Three hours ... 1.00 1.10  
Six hours ... 1.50 1.60  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00 2.20

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents  
Quarter hour ... 10  
Half hour ... 15  
One hour ... 20  
Every subsequent hour ... 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents  
Half hour ... 10  
Hour ... 15  
Every subsequent hour ... 10

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than

To 4th mile ... 75 cents ... 1 hour  
return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours  
Beyond 4th to 6th mile ... 1.00 ... 2 hours  
return ... 1.50 ... 4  
Beyond 6th to 8th mile ... 1.00 ... 2 hours  
return ... 1.50 ... 4  
Beyond 8th to 10th mile ... 1.00 ... 2 hours  
return ... 1.50 ... 4  
Beyond 10th to 12th mile ... 1.00 ... 2 hours  
return ... 1.50 ... 4

Fares for journeys beyond the 12th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsing Shan Tsai.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

1. Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04

From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10

From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ... 08

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 15

One hour ... 20

Two hours ... 35

Three ... 50

Four ... 60

Five ... 70

Six ... 75

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour ... 25 cents.

Two hours ... 40

Three ... 60

Four ... 80

Five ... 90

Six ... 95

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 15

One hour ... 20

Two hours ... 35

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 12.10—No returns from Japan. Pressure gradients are shallow elsewhere.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China, and slightly over Formosa. It has increased slightly over S. Manchuria, the Philippines, and Borneo.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 15.33 inches, against an average of 18.32 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 24th May—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine to cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MAY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of May, 1917.

Date	Ends	Begins
May 23rd	5.29 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
" 24th	5.29	7.11
" 25th	5.29	7.11
" 26th	5.29	7.11
" 27th	5.29	7.12
" 28th	5.29	7.12
" 29th	5.29	7.12
" 30th	5.27	7.13
" 31st	5.27	7.13

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

## MAY 22, 1917.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction of Force	Weather
W. Stock	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Memo	5 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
H. Kowloon	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Tokio	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Kochi	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Nagasaki	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Kobe	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Osaka	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Yokohama	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Taihou	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Taipei	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Koshun	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Pescadore	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Canton	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Hongkong	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Gap Rock	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b
Macao	8 a.m.	29.73	43	SW	2	b